

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

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MORE HARMONY

Never during the whole course of human history has the cleavage into rival sections been more pronounced than it is today. Separatism as a force in public affairs, strange as it may seem, throws vast numbers into alien camps now that militarism has suffered its greatest defeat. Carnal weapons are discredited when they are forged for destructive ends which involve incalculable misery, but when they take the shape of cutting words, fiery denunciations, "apostolic blows and knocks," they carry on the conflict of ideas and ambitions which have ever characterized the evolution of our race. Even the verbal "war against war" elicits divergent opinions which rouse angry passions. It is an unexplained paradox that well-meaning folk cannot avoid harsh judgments, terms of depreciation verging upon abuse, when their stock of argument runs out. The spirit of faction still often rules out moderation when great issues most need to be calmly considered.

This state of things has marked every fresh awakening of the human mind. We need not go further back than the so-called Reformation for illustrations of this propensity to bedevil questions of vital moment with bitter controversy. Every successive disturbance of the false harmony of European State-control has been preparing the way for the last phase of revolutionary achievement.

The final overthrow of the Central Empires precludes a mightier reconstruction than the most present of our foregoers were able to anticipate. Systems of ordered thought and class predominance are being disintegrated rapidly before our eyes. The very notions of authority and privilege are melting in the common mind as polar ice-fields dissolve in the sunbeams when the time has come. The shock to timid and conservative people is of course very severe.

We may profitably turn from the heated debates of the day to recall in brief outline the trend of Victorian speculation and effort as they are reflected in the great writers of the later nineteenth century. Looking over an old volume of Punch wherein the salient topics of the day are humorously depicted, we see cartoons of Leech and Charles Keen who reveled in the vagaries of fashion, such as the crinoline, the top-hat and bulging trousers, "servant-galism"—the outstanding personalities of the age duly appear. Lincoln and the protagonists of the Southern Confederacy; Palmerston and Lord John Russell; Louis Napoleon and his scourge, Victor Hugo; Gladstone and Disraeli, Dickens and Thackeray appealed to diverse sections of the reading public, though the Brontës, Mrs. Gaskell, and George Eliot were breaking new ground in fiction, infusing into it that element of social enthusiasm which also characterizes the great poets of the period. Literature, in fact, became charged with rousing and transforming ideas. Even Matthew Arnold, the apostle of culture par excellence, disturbed the foundations of the existing order—

"Your creeds are dead, your rites are dead,
Your social order too;
Where lies he, the Power who said,
'See, I make all things new?'"

He went on to point out that the millions still bore heavy burdens, while helpers vainly tried to bring relief "with old-world cures men half believe. For woe they wholly feel." From that day to this there has been no pause in the movement of social reform. The reverberating echoes of the Revolution have been heard in every branch of the national life. Our little wars, traumas, and discoveries have only diverted attention for a time from the portentous underground agitation whose rumblings have taken the form of trade union manifestos, Socialist schemes, and kindred demands for reconstruction.

Now we cannot pretend to regard the millions who are called upon at this crisis to bear a part in the new settlement as highly qualified for the task. Education still halts at the stage when political and social philosophy may be said to begin. Newspaper instruction leaves much to desire. Dogberry, in the play, declares that reading and writing come by nature; too many take for granted that questions of policy can be dealt with justly by the candle-light of common sense. Here democracy is under no special disability. History illustrates the fact that every form of government in turn has failed to secure the general welfare, save where novelty and superficial enthusiasm gave the needed impetus. Oligarchies, aristocracies, republics, all have broken down in a day of calamity and confusion. Now that the most formidable of all military despots has been well weakened, a constitutional democracy has a unique opportunity of legislating for the good of the nation as a whole.

Hitherto England's wide supremacy has been the result of maritime and colonizing genius. It will now have to be broadly based upon an educational equipment at least equal to that of our most advanced neighbors. We cannot go on living on our so-called "inherited greatness." "Shakespeare was of us, Milton was for us, Burns and Shelley were with us; they watch from their graves."

We have to put out our stored strength and capital to usury if we would keep abreast of the new demands. Our schools and colleges must renew their vigor by drawing from living springs of knowledge. Literature, science, ethics must be brought up to the highest standard, otherwise materialism will again resume its pernicious control over the common mind. Institutions are only the machinery of progress. The nation's soul gives them their driving power. The War has blown to pieces pretentious theories of divine right and its alternative popular infallibility. Karl Marx, Lassalle, and other prophets of international socialism have not justified their claim to supplant all existing forms of rule. Civilization refuses to be ground down to a mechanical pattern. Nature and human history aim at variety, not uniformity. Only self-will, aiming solely at an individual success, hampers the advance toward a commonwealth in which all gifts and talents find harmonious expression. Robert Louis Stevenson, in one of his Charming Verses for Children, notes that—

"The world is so full of all kinds of things
That we should all be as happy as Kings."

But kings and people have not been content to develop their own resources. Nabott's vineyard was so desirable in Ahab's eyes that he dispossessed its owner; so simple a type covers a wide tract of violent enterprise. The declaration that "Property is robbery" is the convenient presence of highwaymen, burglars, and the whole tribe of exploiters who cannot keep their hands off their neighbor's goods. Let it be granted that the idle rich have given a handle to these manipulators of lower-class prejudice and greed. They have set the example of flaunting luxury. They have made ease and enjoyment life's end. The warp and woof of modern display in society have entered into the fabric of our national existence, each section trying to climb higher and gain more profit and pleasure. Work they regard as a thing to be escaped, thrift a mean and discreditable habit. The microbe of discontent infects our private and public activity. To rate outward show and easy circumstances at a lower figure than self-mastery and the virtues it nourishes is fast becoming a rare experience; despite the religious appeals of churches and missionary organizations it has long been an unfashionable one. Never were such grave problems flung forth for all men's consideration as those which the various representatives of the nations have now before them. Never was the need for patience and singlemindedness so urgent as it is today. Races, societies, classes have to master the art of living together; they cannot realize the chief good of life by violence, by selfish hunger, or

event the happiness their inmost nature craves by any other path than that which has been trodden by true pioneers and pilgrims in every age.

Here we strike the note, which alone can sound the depths of the present need. It amounts to a call to recover a lost good. How the ages have witnessed to life's proper aim! When men and women crave elevation in the social scale, do they grasp the fundamental law that distributes honor and welfare? They wish to be reckoned ladies and gentlemen; they may fit themselves by clear thinking and moral growth for more refined company than the bustling crowd attains. It is a hard, empty, and unsatisfactory world that is built upon pride and selfish absorption in things that perish in the using. The supreme art is that of living justly and charitably among our fellow-men. Getting excited envy, giving promotes the kindly feeling which binds people together. The soul is as a seed, shooting up into immortality. Give it light, air, scope for development. Be sure that as it grows it will assimilate elements of harmony that are slowly composing the strife that mars our common life, for discord cannot make for happiness. The "Blus Bird" of all men's and women's desire is too elusive for capture by the rough methods the world offers to ambitious, self-seeking mortals. Pursue it with the smile of content and kindness, and it will very likely light upon your path. If this is not the last word of State policy, at least it holds the promise of personal and household prosperity in these fateful years.

One of my Dublin correspondents writes me: "Dublin every day assumes more and more its true aspect of a city enduring the occupation of a foreign army, with all the disagreeable incidents and inconveniences. The campaign of sniping police detectives has resulted in the under policing of the streets and suburban districts, so that holdup men, thieves and burglars are reaping a rich harvest. The long dark afternoons, and the nights when the street lamps are turned low or extinguished, favor their depredations and the Dubliners, who always made a habit of staying out late at one another's houses, discussing literature and public affairs, are being trained into keeping better hours. In Belfast, where business is business, and people live for it, eleven o'clock is considered indecently late for any respectable person to be abroad; and such person pulls his hat over his eyes in proper shame for being abroad at such a shameful hour. In Dublin the most informal social gatherings and literary coteries are just warming to their work at midnight. Hitherto the city streets have been so quiet and orderly that no unpleasantness was experienced even by ladies strolling homeward in the small hours ('Rich and rare, etc.'). It is however now most undesirable for ladies to be out after dark, and if the threatened curfew order comes into use, it will not much trouble the Dublin ladies' ease of mind."

REBUILDING O'CONNELL ST.
O'Connell Street which was largely burned down during the 1916 rising, is now being rebuilt, and several very majestic and quite American blocks of buildings are rising on the site of the former modest edifices. The statues in this street, which is said to be the widest in Europe, fortunately escaped without damage; they include Foley's magnificent monument to Dan O'Connell at the South end of the street and St. Gauden's statue of Parnell at its northern end. No steps have been taken as yet to rebuild the General Post Office, an immense roofless block with empty staring windows, standing like a skeleton in the midst of the busy thoroughfare. It was the chief fortress and headquarters of the Irish fighters. Adjoining it is the Freeman's Journal Building—where the boys printed their daily paper during Easter Week.

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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THE INQUEST ON LIEUT. BOAST

The inquest held upon Lieutenant Boast and Civilian Kennedy who were shot dead in the middle-of-the-night affray, in the Phoenix Park, when Lord French and his guarding army as well as the guests at the Viceroyal Ball believed that a fierce attack was being made upon the Viceroyal Lodge by the ten thousand Sinn Feiners—the inquest was, to many, a startling revelation of the extraordinarily acute attack of nerves from which the British soldiers in Ireland are suffering. From out the mass of extraordinary, most contradictory swearing, of the soldiers who were examined at the inquest, the fact came out that a poor dead and drunken man, who had that day come out of hospital (a result of a beating up by soldiers) and who was stumbling home in the middle of the night, represented the horde of Sinn Feiners. The unfortunate poor fellow, both deaf and drunk, did not hear and did not answer a sentry's challenge, thereby drawing the sentry's fire—and immediately, bodies of soldiers in all positions, back and front of the Viceroyal Lodge, began emptying their guns, wildly at the points of the compass—while another panic ensued amongst the terrified guests in the Viceroyal Ballroom within.

One party of soldiers headed by Lieutenant Boast fell upon the drunken man, while, as was testified at the inquest, one soldier held the drunken man by jabbing a bayonet into him under his armpit, the remainder, in a circle around him, fired at him and brought down both him and their own Lieutenant. The poor devil, with a handful of bullets in him, was found, a while later, by another body of soldiers—found, trying to crawl on all fours from the roadway onto the green margin—and to put him out of pain or "to finish him," as the soldiers swore at the inquest, gun was placed to his side, and his lingering life blown out! The soldiers explained the incessant firing done by all the companies around the castle, by stating that they thought they saw parties of Sinn Feiners running away.

One soldier, indeed, blurted out that he fired at everything he saw. The result of the inquest, the proof of the wild and cowardly panic among the soldiers, the shooting down of their own officer and the cold-blooded brutality with which the poor drunken man was first bayoneted, next riddled with bullets, and after the panic had subsided, cold-bloodedly shot to death for the simple purpose of "finishing him," created a bad effect even amongst the Unionist portion of Anglo-Irish who, from many incidents before that, had been coming to the conclusion that, not only was the occupying army ineffectual for good, but too often even distinctly harmful to Britain's best interest. Of course it is beyond question that not one of the brutes who bayoneted and bul-

leted, and then "finished" this poor drunken man, will suffer even an hour's detention for the sad crime.

GENERAL ORDERS TO POLICE

At the trial of Sean Milroy, it was drawn out of the policeman, under a clever cross-examination, that if Sinn Feiners had, as anticipated, tried a rescue, the policeman's orders were the general orders now to the police, under all such circumstances—to shoot the prisoner in case the rescuers were in danger of succeeding. All this is quite a piece with the distribution of bombs and hand grenades to the Irish police with the order that to safeguard themselves from any risk whatsoever, they were to hurl their bombs, on suspicion. They are first to kill their victims, and afterwards find out whether they were innocent—in which case the dead man was exonerated. How much more effective would have been the German rule in Belfast if they had only had the advice and brilliant suggestion of the present British rulers of Ireland and India, as to the latest and neatest ways of teaching unruly natives a lesson!

A LETTER FROM DUBLIN

One of my Dublin correspondents writes me: "Dublin every day assumes more and more its true aspect of a city enduring the occupation of a foreign army, with all the disagreeable incidents and inconveniences. The campaign of sniping police detectives has resulted in the under policing of the streets and suburban districts, so that holdup men, thieves and burglars are reaping a rich harvest. The long dark afternoons, and the nights when the street lamps are turned low or extinguished, favor their depredations and the Dubliners, who always made a habit of staying out late at one another's houses, discussing literature and public affairs, are being trained into keeping better hours. In Belfast, where business is business, and people live for it, eleven o'clock is considered indecently late for any respectable person to be abroad; and such person pulls his hat over his eyes in proper shame for being abroad at such a shameful hour. In Dublin the most informal social gatherings and literary coteries are just warming to their work at midnight. Hitherto the city streets have been so quiet and orderly that no unpleasantness was experienced even by ladies strolling homeward in the small hours ('Rich and rare, etc.'). It is however now most undesirable for ladies to be out after dark, and if the threatened curfew order comes into use, it will not much trouble the Dublin ladies' ease of mind."

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SUPPRESSING THE FREEMAN

The recent raiding and suppressing of the Freeman's Journal has slightly retrieved the fast fading popularity of that paper. The event came off with a sublime show of military force, to the huge delight of a small printer's devil who was the first to discover the besieging army, and who, rushing to the editorial sanctum flung open the door without ceremony and announced to the amazed editor, "By heavens, Hooper, they've got us!" After which he resignedly added, as he helped himself to the visitor's armchair, "I'll be me and you for the Jug (prison) I suppose, aqually with the rest o' them."

SEUMAS MACMANUS
Of Donegal.

WOMAN'S SPHERE

POPE BENEDICT'S SOUND ADVICE TO CATHOLIC WOMEN

In his address to representatives of the Catholic Women's Union of Italy, to which we have repeatedly referred, Pope Benedict XV. dwelt at some length on the change which has taken place in woman's work and outlook. She has, in a large measure, put aside the reserve which formerly governed her actions. She is moving more and more openly in the world, engaged in new the same occupations as men. The Pope has nothing to say against her increased activity; in fact he encourages it; but he bids her remember at all times that her natural sphere of usefulness is in the bosom of the family, that she is queen of the

home. He calls attention to the great power she possesses for combating corrupt morals, and impresses on her the necessity of teaching by example. On indecency in dress his strictures are very severe. The Catholic woman must, he declares, not only avoid improper attire herself, but must not tolerate it in the case of women visitors to her. In such cases a seasonable warning is called for which will prevent a repetition of the offence.

The Holy Father also desires that women should take a very active part in social work, putting forth organized efforts for the moral betterment of society. The Pope is convinced that in these troublous times woman can do much to help forward the peaceful development of sound social projects.—The Echo.

THE U. S. PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

SUPREME COURT WILL DECIDE ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY

After many barren or frivolous suits the constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the Volstead act for its enforcement are to be submitted to the Supreme Court and argued on their merits. The intervention of the State of Rhode Island, whose General Assembly last year, ordered the Attorney General to contest the validity of the amendment and the Enforcement act, has brought about what promises to be one of the most interesting and famous discussions and decisions in our constitutional history. Through its Attorney General the State of Rhode Island asked permission to file an original bill in equity against Attorney General Palmer and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper. The brief asserted that Rhode Island, "in the exercise of its inherent and exclusive right to manage and control its internal affairs as a separate community and independent State," to provide revenue and encourage industry, had allowed manufacturers of intoxicating liquors to be established and had received, by itself and its municipal subdivisions, money for licenses to sell liquors. The Eighteenth Amendment would impair the value of the manufacturers and destroy the revenue, to "the great and irreparable injury of the State."

"The enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment will deprive the people of the State of Rhode Island of that liberty of self government in the management and control of their domestic affairs as a community which it was the very purpose of the Constitution of the United States to secure for them, and will also deprive them of their sovereign capacity of that power of police and economy in the regulation of the civil institutions of said State, adapted for the internal government thereof, which the people of said State have possessed, exercised, and enjoyed for nearly three centuries, a power never delegated to the United States, but expressly reserved to the people of Rhode Island by the people of the United States."

Besides this unconstitutional infringement on the police power of the State, the amendment violates the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution which provides that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." In short, the Eighteenth Amendment is "unconstitutional, unconstitutional, and void." The State has received from the Supreme Court the permission which it asked to bring an original suit, and the validity of the amendment and of the act to enforce it will be decided as quickly as possible. Technically, Rhode Island has received permission to file a bill of complaint in the Supreme Court in order to get a permanent injunction restraining the enforcement of prohibition in Rhode Island.

From the State of Ohio also comes an interesting application. It asks the Supreme Court to hasten argument in the case involving the right of a State to overrule by a referendum the ratification of an amendment by the Legislature. In his inaugural address yesterday Governor Edwards of New Jersey proposed that the Attorney General of the State should "present to the United States Supreme Court the petition of the State of New Jersey as a sovereign State praying that certain questions, of which the meaning of the 'concurrent power' of Congress and the several States to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation is the most important, be decided as speedily as may be. Thus, a momentous controversy in regard to State rights and constitutional guarantee is brought before the final authority, not by individuals, but by the States themselves, as it should be. The Supreme Court shows every disposition to expedite the hearing and determination of the State suits. Meanwhile, the amendment and the act to enforce it continue valid, and good citizens await, patiently but with keen interest, the far-reaching decision.—N. Y. Times.

ARCHBISHOP HAYES

DECLINES INVITATION OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

The following letter emphasizes a point of view very general amongst the Catholic clergy:

January 15, 1920.
Mr. William H. Anderson, State Sup.,
The Anti-Saloon League of New York,
906 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of Jan. 5, asking me to be present, or be represented, at a meeting of the clergy of New York City and vicinity, under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League, I wish to say that I cannot see my way to accept your invitation.

Permit me to assure you that the Catholic Church awaits no such occasion to lay stress on the plain duty of obeying the law of the land. Obedience to authority in Church and State is the very breath of Catholic discipline.

It is extraordinary that the Federal Prohibition Amendment should be singled out for particular attention above other statutes equally binding. The American people can be trusted to obey every constitutional law.

I think that the function of the churches is to teach the virtue of obedience and then leave the enforcement of law to the properly constituted agencies of Government. Respectfully,
PATRICK J. HAYES,
Archbishop of New York.

CARDINAL GIBBONS

URGES WOMEN TO GUARD SANCTITY OF HOMES

Declaring that divorce is one of the greatest evils of the present day, Cardinal Gibbons, in his address of welcome at the opening session of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae in Baltimore, urged the women to maintain the sanctity of the home and to make every effort to check the divorce evil.

Cardinal Gibbons said that the Church would be deprived of an important factor for the development of Christianity in the nation were it not for the work of the women, and congratulated them for the work accomplished during the War. He said: "As I have said many times before, I do not know what would become of the Church and society at large if it were not for the female sex. I will leave out of consideration what the religious women are doing. I will say nothing of that grand army of teaching women throughout the country. The Catholic school has become a factor for the development of Christianity, and therefore for true Christian civilization."

"The whole country knows what a woman has done throughout the late War. True she did not fire any guns, or draw swords. But she did a great deal for the happy consummation of the War. She visited our soldiers, cheered them, brought into their lives comfort and joy. I was informed that it lies within your line, now that we have peace, to take an interest in civil affairs. Yours is the domestic kingdom. Your sphere is the home, to make it joyous, bright and happy. Home is a very desolate place without a mother or wife to cheer it. Your part, therefore, is to exercise a mission in this domestic kingdom. If you sanctify the home you will sanctify the nation."

"One of the great evils of our day is divorce, a cancer eating into the very vitals of our national life. Would it could be done away with entirely, but any effort to diminish this evil will be doing a great good. One remedy is the exercise of Christian patience. If the words of the Apostle, 'Bear ye with one another's burdens,' were practiced there would be fewer divorces. I hope you will set the example in this respect. I hope also you will exercise your zeal in impressing upon others the importance of checking this evil of divorce."—The Echo.

DIGNITY OF LABOR RECOGNIZED BY FEW

Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis in a recent address said: "In all the agitation going on about labor we are fast losing sight of the dignity of labor itself. Much do we hear of wages and the rights of the man who works—very little of the work itself. Indeed, there appears to be a growing antagonism between the workman and his work. It is no longer sweet to labor—it has no longer the sanction of conscience. It has become to most men a curse, a plague, a forbidden thing."

"Now forgetting for the moment the question of wages, I think the Gospel of Christ and the example of Christ speak in no uncertain tones of the dignity of labor, the value of labor—for the soul of the workman and the certain reward that awaits the faithful workman, the one who urged by conscience works as Joseph did, so as to merit the Lord's presence and His benediction."

CATHOLIC NOTES

The death of the Bishop of Malaga, Spain, on Thursday, is reported from Madrid.

On his trip to Belgium, Bishop Meerschaeck of Oklahoma visited one Belgian diocese which sustained in the War the destruction of 156 churches and 5 towns.

Thirty-two thousand guineas (\$160,000) was paid at an auction sale in London recently for a picture of St. Eustace by Vittore Carpaccio, the famous fifteenth century Venetian painter.

John McCormack is educating a negro boy at Fiek University. It is said that later he is to train his voice because he feels confident that the young man will become a world-renowned singer.

The new Premier of Hungary, Charles Huszar, is thirty six years of age, and was formerly editor of Alkotmany, a popular paper published by the Catholic Federation of Hungary. He is a versatile writer and most eloquent orator.

"Eminence," is the name of a new shade of rich purple being shown in many dry goods stores. It combines, blue, red, purple and rose. The name was given in honor of Cardinal Mercier of Belgium. Veils are made in this color in France.

In 1891 there were only 784 Catholic churches in the whole United States, and it was considered a large number. Now there are far more than that in the State of New York alone. In many of our larger cities you might hear Mass in a different church or chapel every Sunday in the year.

Eighty twenty mark gold pieces were found in as many bars of English soap by two women who bought the soap from a peddler in Berlin. It is believed that the money was so concealed by returning German war prisoners and that the soap was stolen from them after they had reached the German frontier.

It is estimated that one of the Peruvian rain trees will on the average yield nine gallons of water each day. In a field of an area of one kilometer square, that is, 5,250 feet each way, can be grown 10,000 trees separated from each other by twenty-five meters. This plantation produces daily 395,000 liters of water.

Admiral William S. Benson, former chief of naval operations and ranking officer of the United States navy during the War, has accepted an invitation to conduct a lecture course on International Law and Foreign Commerce at Notre Dame University in March or in April. According to announcements made by university authorities he will spend a month at Notre Dame.

Colonel Charles P. Lynch, M. C., formerly of Syracuse, has been designated chief of the recently created historical division in the office of the surgeon general of the United States War Department. He is a Catholic. Colonel Lynch will direct all matters pertaining to the medical and surgical history of the World War as shown by the United States army records.

London, December 18—A terrible explosion has occurred this week on the left bank of the Seine, and when the sound brought crowds rushing to the spot, it was found that an attempt had been made to blow up the historic Church of St. Etienne, which is so dear to generations of Parisians. The full extent of the damage has not yet been learned. Another disastrous event has been the terrible fire at the historic Chateau de Compiogne, which has destroyed a large portion of that celebrated and beautiful edifice. The police have both matters in hand, as foul play is suspected in both cases.

The Catholics of Argentina, in order to maintain social peace, have created a popular fund, which has awakened the greatest enthusiasm. The subscriptions of the first day amounted to 1,600,000 pesos, which swelled to 10,000,000 in a week. At latest accounts the sum total was 13,272,000 pesos Argentinos. The subscription was started by the members of the Catholic Workmen's Party, and committees were formed in all the important centres and in the country. This is taken to show that among the Argentinian workmen the Socialist idea in its exaggerated manifestations has no hold, and that they all are resolved to work for public order and the prosperity of the country.

Father George F. Bailey, S. J., chaplain of the United States Army and recently interpreter at the Peace Conference at Paris, has returned to America after two years overseas in active Army service with the American Expeditionary Forces. He was one of the first Catholic priests to volunteer for service as a chaplain after the declaration of War. He served with the forces on several of the American battlefields, and was in action a number of times. Selected as an interpreter for the Peace Conference at Paris, he returned that meeting and specialized in the Slav languages. His appointments as interpreter to the Conference came as a result of extraordinary ability as a linguist. He speaks nearly all of the modern languages.